

OLDEST BEE PAPER  
IN AMERICA

# THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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**TOPICS PRESENTED THIS WEEK.**

**Editorial—**

Editorial Items .....	241.	242
Cold Weather and Frosts .....	241	
Small Money Orders .....	241	
Selling Bees .....	241	
Pure Races of Bees .....	242	
Clubbing List .....	242	
Blunderers in High Places .....	243	

**Among Our Exchanges—**

Paying Your Money but Not Having Your Choice .....	243	
A Standard Frame .....	243	
Bees as Weather Prophets .....	244	
Adulteration Frauds .....	244	
Be Kind to the Bees .....	244	
Buying Bees and Transferring .....	244	
Preparation of Honey for the Market .....	244	

**Correspondence—**

Storing Honey in Sections .....	245	
Some More Slovenly Bee-Keeping .....	245	
About Bee-Keeping in Colorado .....	245	
The Bee Contrivance .....	246	
Northwestern Iowa and Southeastern Dakota .....	246	
Improvement in Bees, etc. .....	247	
Notes from Washington Territory .....	247	
Anomalous Cases of Success .....	247	

**Convention Notes—**

Local Convention Directory .....	248	
Barren County, Ky., Convention .....	248	

**Selections from Our Letter Box—**

Narrow-Top Sections .....	249	
Laurel Honey Poisonous .....	249	
But One Nucleus Colony Dead .....	249	
For Honey as well as Ornament .....	249	
Introducing Queens .....	249	
High Water Ravages .....	249	
Better Prospects .....	249	
Gathered Some Honey .....	249	
Wintered Well .....	250	
Several Points .....	250	
Honey Resources of Texas .....	250	
"Out of the Woods" .....	250	
An Early Swarm .....	250	
Bee Moths .....	250	
More About Albinoes .....	250	
Standard Langstroth Frame .....	251	
The Langstroth Hive .....	251	
Doing Splendidly in Florida .....	251	
When and How to Clip Queen's Wings .....	251	
Preparing to Swarm .....	251	
Safely Through the Winter .....	251	
Honey Prospects in California .....	251	
Gathering Pollen .....	251	
Fruit in Bloom in Kansas .....	252	
As Strong as Last Fall .....	252	
In and Out-Door Wintering .....	252	



**Cold Weather and Frosts.**

Since the last issue of the BEE JOURNAL, the weather has been quite cold and unpropitious for bee-keeping, and the encouraging outlook has in some localities been somewhat checked. Through the Central States frosts have prevailed to a considerable extent, to the great detriment of the fruit crop, and in some localities early fruits and vegetables have suffered to a considerable extent. Hon. G. W. Demaree writes us from Kentucky, under date of April 13, as follows:

The cold wave struck us on last Monday; temperature went down to 30°; thin ice formed Monday and Tuesday nights; fruit all killed, and much other damage done—it is like "death in the midst of life." The orchards and trees look like they had been scorched with fire. It is feared that the growing wheat crop will be shortened by reason of the freeze. Some fields were nearly ready to head out. We can only hope for the best. Our bees are flying to-day, but they evidently realize the loss of the most profuse bloom ever seen about here.

In the vicinity of Chicago, several days of cold, wet weather were followed with heavy white frosts on last Saturday, Sunday, and Monday mornings, with cold west winds and clearing weather. The few sources of honey flow have been temporarily checked, pollen gathering ceased, and in colonies where brood-rearing had commenced, the consumption of honey and dwindling has been almost unprecedented. Every bee-keeper should see to it that the bees have feed in abundance, and provide it where wanted. We do not think the gen-

eral prospect for a honey crop is diminished, except, perhaps, where hopes were entertained regarding the fruit bloom giving a surplus.

Advices from Continental Europe, as late as April 10 report cold weather and hard frosts in the valley of the Danube. Fruit trees, vines, and young wheat in Roumania are almost entirely destroyed.

**Small Money Orders.**—The post-office committee of Congress has agreed upon a bill providing for sending small sums of money by mail. The charge is 4 cents for any sum under \$5, and will be very convenient to those sending small sums to newspapers or for supplies. The order is made payable to bearer at some particular office, which avoids the necessity for the duplication and identification necessary for the larger orders. The card is to be punched on the margin, which has figures showing the various amounts in dollars, dimes, and cents which can be transmitted. It will, no doubt, be very similar to the new orders of the Express Co's.

**Catalogues.**—We acknowledge the receipt of apiarian catalogues from S. Valentine, Double Pipe Creek, Md.; George W. Baker, Lewisville, Ind.; Rev. J. S. Woodburn, Livermore, Pa., and S. D. McLean, Columbia, Tenn.

**Selling Bees.**—The demand for bees this spring is very large. Mr. Richardson, of Canada, remarks as follows: "I successfully wintered 25 colonies and have since sold all of them but 5 colonies, and could sell 100 more had I them for sale." Those having bees to dispose of should advertise them at once, so that those wanting them will know where to apply for them.

### Pure Races of Bees.

Mr. Frank Benton, wrote the following letter, from the Mount Lebanon Apiary, Beyrout, Syria, dated March 6, 1882, to the editor of the *British Bee Journal*, to correct an editorial statement in the February number of that paper:

In the *British Bee Journal*, for February, page 214, I find in the "Reply to Query No. 443," signed "Ed.," the following statements, which are such as to demand a word of correction from me:

"It was claimed by Messrs. Jones and Benton that the Cyprian and Syrian bees were distinct in character, and they immediately set to work to breed both races in the Cyprians' apiary; and the Italian breeders have been doing worse by breeding Cyprians and Syrians in their Ligurian apiaries, so that eventually it will be difficult to find or keep a pure race at all."

True, Mr. Jones as well as myself, think the Cyprian and Syrian bee sufficiently "distinct in character" to merit different names. But the next statement can best be answered by a brief account of the work undertaken by Mr. Jones and myself. We came to Cyprus together in March, 1880, and immediately established an apiary in Larnaca. While purchasing colonies in Cyprus and rearing queens in the apiary at Larnaca, Mr. Jones went to Syria and obtained a number of colonies of Syrian bees, also from Palestine a number of colonies were obtained. These were brought to Cyprus and transferred at once from the clay cylinders into frame hives. The drones were destroyed in order to prevent the mis-mating of young Cyprian queens; and, in order to ascertain what effect crossing Syrian queens with Cyprian drones (the handsomest of all drones) would have, a few Syrian and a few Palestine queens were hatched in the apiary at Larnaca. Then Mr. Jones started on his homeward journey, taking with him every Syrian queen and every Palestine queen which he had brought to Cyprus, and also all queens reared from those mothers.

After that a few daughters of the original imported Syrian queens were permitted to hatch, and were sent out by me as Syrian queens fertilized by Cyprian drones, but none of these were sent to England or to Italy, except a single one sent to the editor of the *British Bee Journal*, and mentioned on page 45, of July number, 1880. All colonies having been supplied with queen cells from Cyprian mothers, and the hatching of Syrian and Palestine drones having been prevented, it will readily be seen that there was not after that time a drop of Syrian or Palestine blood in the apiary, except, of course, the few worker bees, the progeny of the queens sent away.

The past season also I obtained a few colonies from the mainland, and, after sending the queens away, hatched a few daughters from their

brood, so as to produce a cross between Syrian queens and Cyprian drones, and all the latter were sent to Mr. Jones, in Canada, for purposes of experiment. Thus, at the present time there are no bees in Cyprus that contain the least taint of any foreign blood, nor has there in fact any admixture of races taken place. Furthermore, as the statement above quoted brings in question the quality of queens sent out by me, I have only to say that every queen sent out as a Cyprian queen is bred in Cyprus; every one sent out as a Syrian is bred in Syria; and every Palestine queen comes from Palestine, and at least in this part of the world, if not in other parts, there exists not the least chance of an intermixture of the races.

It is true that the Italian queen breeders have been getting Cyprian bees. This they have done in the belief that the latter would improve their own bees, and if they continue in this direction they are not likely to be disappointed, for the bees of Cyprus, as well as those of Syria, possess an animal vigor and power of transmitting their qualities to their offspring with other bees, not found among Italian bees.

Speaking of crossing Cyprian and Italian bees, Count Gaetano Barbo, President of the National Society for the Encouragement of Bee-Culture in Italy, and one of the highest authorities in that country on bee matters, recently wrote: "I am convinced that the crossing of Cyprian drones with Italian queens will give good results."

Professor Sartori, of Milan, another of Italy's first authorities in bee-culture, it was who imported the first Cyprian bees into Italy, and since then other prominent queen breeders there have obtained them. I have sent a number of consignments direct from Cyprus there, but have sent no Syrian as yet, nor do I think any of this last race have gone there alive.

I have good reason to believe that all the Syrian and Palestine bees thus far landed in Italy were collected in alcohol by an Italian queen breeder, who then wrote some columns for publication, in order to tell of his wonderful exploit in capturing them!

In closing I would like to mention still another point which may not be generally known in England, as I am sure it is not in America, namely, the fact that black bees exist in Italy. Of this I can adduce many authorities, and from the Italian bee journals themselves, as witnesses. Thus I do not believe the introduction of Cyprian bees there will make things any worse, but it is quite possible an improvement may be effected in the bees of Italy.

We had supposed it to be pretty generally known in America that there are, or have been, black bees in Italy. The testimony on this point is not only direct, but many of the bees brought from there are more or less corroborative on this point, unless it be admitted that the Italian bees

themselves are a mixed or non-distinctive race; and perhaps both views of the case are correct, as Count Barbo has asserted that Italian bees have been bred there with the peculiar markings of the Cyprians. Queens have been imported from there which produced hybrid bees, and it is notorious that neither the queens nor the bees there are uniform in themselves, or among their progeny. Yet we do know that superior bees have been bred in America from the imported Italians, either direct or through discriminating selection.

The proof is positive, however, that black bees do exist in Italy. Mr. D. A. Jones asserted publicly and positively he had seen black bees in the vicinity of Rome itself; Mr. Frank Benton says they exist in Italy, and we stated in the National Convention, at its session in Chicago, that we had seen hybrids there. Other evidence can also be adduced to the same effect.

Mr. W. D. Wright, Knowersville, N. Y., writes us as follows, on April 13, 1882: "The Rev. Jasper Hazen died at his home in Woodstock, Vt., on the 30th ult., aged 92 years. The older readers of the *BEE JOURNAL* will remember him as a frequent correspondent in the earlier volumes. The deceased formerly lived in Albany, N. Y., where he was much respected and esteemed."

**Premiums.**—Those who get up clubs for the *Weekly Bee Journal* for 1882, will be entitled to the following premiums. Their own subscription may count in the club:

- For a Club of 2, —a copy of "Bees and Honey."  
 " " 3, —an Emerson Binder for 1882.  
 " " 4, —Aplary Register for 50 Colonies, or Cook's (Bee) Manual, paper.  
 " " 5, — " cloth.  
 " " 6, —Weekly Bee Journal for 1 year, or Aplary Register for 200 Col's.

Or they may deduct 10 per cent in cash for their labor in getting up the club.

### CLUBBING LIST.

We supply the *Weekly American Bee Journal* and any of the following periodicals, one year, at the prices quoted in the last column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both. All postage is prepaid by the publishers.

	Publishers' Price.	Club.
The <i>Weekly Bee Journal</i> , .....	\$2 00.	
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture (A. I. Root) 3 00.	2 75	
Bee-Keepers' Magazine (A. J. King) 3 00.	2 60	
Bee-Keepers' Instructor (W. Thomas) 2 50.	2 35	
The 4 above-named papers, .....	4 50.	4 00
Bee-Keepers' Exchange (Houk & Peet) 3 00.	2 80	
Bee-Keepers' Guide (A. G. Hill) 2 50.	2 35	
Kansas Bee-Keeper, .....	2 00.	2 40
The 7 above-named papers, .....	6 30.	5 50
The <i>Weekly Bee Journal</i> one year and Prof. Cook's Manual (bound in cloth) 3 25.	3 00	
Bees and Honey, (T. G. Newman) " 2 75.	2 10	
Binder for <i>Weekly</i> , 1881, .....	2 85.	2 75
Binder for <i>Weekly</i> for 1882, .....	2 75.	2 50



### Blunderers in High Places.

The *Indiana Farmer*, of recent date, has the following article, which will be read with interest not unmingled with contempt, by all honey producers in this country:

Gov. Porter, in his address at Columbus, before the Farmers' Institute, said in reference to glucose, that it is converted into a choice syrup that is extensively used as a table syrup, and exceedingly attractive in appearance. In its taste it resembles more than any other sweet, the maple syrup. A honey is manufactured from it that is not distinguishable in taste from the honey of the bee, and, both in a liquid form and in a comb manufactured by some artificial process and undistinguishable from bees' comb, is sold most extensively as bees' honey. Prof. Riley, before the Institute at Crawfordsville, repeated in sum and substance about the same thing, adding that really better honey could be made from glucose, than the genuine article itself. It is undoubtedly a good thing for corn growers, so far as the sale of corn goes, that so much of it is consumed in the manufacture of glucose, so also that so much corn is used in the manufacture of whisky.

That a politician who delivers addresses before farmers' institutes should make such gross blunders as are attributed to Gov. Porter, is not to be wondered at, especially when we take into consideration that the very swindlers who are imposing upon the public with their glucose imitations have perhaps made it convenient for him to see things in that light; but it is a serious reflection either upon his judgment or his candor, to suppose he knows anything of what he is talking about. We do wonder, however, at the recklessness of Prof. Riley in some of his reputed assertions, especially the addendum above, and hope that his address has been incorrectly reported. If his conclusions regarding entomology are as conveniently arrived at as are those relating to food economy, we fear his posthumous reputation as a scientist will scarcely survive the obituary. There is no justification for such blunders. That it is impossible to make a superior honey from glucose any reflecting individual may convince himself, if the trouble be taken to sample the genuine honey and counterfeit article together. Even the counterfeiters find it necessary to use a portion of genuine honey, either extracted or comb, to give flavor to their stuff. It is about time, however, that we should hear no more regarding the artificial comb honey. It is no credit to any person's

intelligence to believe the story; and the scientist impeaches his own reliability when he asserts that artificial comb is manufactured by machinery, filled with glucose, and capped over independent of the labor of the bees.



### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Paying Your Money but not Having Your Choice.**—Mr. Zopha Mills, Jr., of New York, sends us the following excellent article from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, published under the above caption:

"If people do not like glucose they need not buy it." This is the *Herald's* comment on what it calls "unnecessary legislation." Unfortunately the dictum does not square with the facts. The sale of glucose does not depend on the like or dislike of the people. They never see and know glucose sold by that name. "O! no, we never mention it; its name is never heard," the grocers would say if asked if they kept glucose for sale. It masquerades under a hundred fancy titles of syrups, or gives a deceitful whiteness to coarse brown sugar; but in all its protean changes it never once reappears as glucose. If one of the *Herald's* readers should start out with the determination to buy glucose, and see whether he liked it or not, he could not find any—sold as such. It is not advertised in any newspaper. It is not quoted in any market report. It is not placarded in any corner grocery. It has no recognized existence among the "people," but is only known to those who are in the secret of its uses for purposes of adulteration or substitution. Until it is sold openly for what it really is, and not for something else, the people's preferences cannot be said to be consulted. The average citizen is not a chemist. He has no sure and ready means of telling whether his milk is watered or chalked, his beer and whisky doctored, his butter larded and his syrup or sugar robbed of half its sweetening power by the admixture of glucose. If he is defrauded by adulterations, he has a right to complain. It is not a sufficient answer to say that he is not obliged to buy such impositions unless he wants them. As we have shown, he cannot buy glucose wet or dry (under its real name) of his grocer, however much he wants to try it. He might as well ask a milkman for watered milk, or a liquor-seller for turpentine gin, or a confectioner for candy with 50 per cent. of *terra alba*. Such articles are never to be had by retail consumers on inquiry. We therefore cannot accept the dogma of our contemporary as entirely fair to the people, since it is not possible to con-

sult their tastes, while glucose, like oleomargarine, is never sold to them on its own merits. No reasonable man asks that the manufacture and sale of these substances shall be stopped. It is not alleged against them that they are poisonous or deleterious so far as known. They may have their proper places among the foods of the people. But oleomargarine is not butter, either "gilt-edged," "creamery" or "prime dairy." Glucose is not "maple syrup" any more than it is "bees' honey." Even if its healthfulness were admitted—of which we are by no means assured—it suffices to object that the pockets of the people as well as their stomachs need to be guarded against frauds in food. Will some manufacturer of oleomargarine or glucose be candid enough to give a single good reason why his product should not be always sold under its own name?

**A Standard Frame.**—Mr. Wm. Riatt, in the *London Journal of Horticulture*, remarks as follows on the subject of deciding upon a standard frame for Great Britain:

I am pleased to observe that the British Bee-Keepers' Association has resolved on the discussion of the question of a standard frame to be "stamped with its sanction and authority." This Association now happily occupies such a paternal relation to bee-keepers generally as, I think, justifies it in at least attempting to grapple with this question. The pity is that it could not have been done years ago.

Then, even though a bee-keeper adopts and determinedly adheres to a size of his own, he often finds himself in a difficulty when, through purchase or present, he may become the owner of a colony in another hive. Neither can he exchange or borrow a frame or two of brood, honey, or empty comb without in many cases having to make a transfer to his own frames, or tolerate an odd-sized frame for a time. And, after all, it can scarcely be said that any of the leading frames in use are other than arbitrary in dimensions. The discussion of the question, though opportune, is thus beset with great difficulties, and its settlement can scarcely fail to create unpleasant feelings somewhere. We may foresee, however, that if a decision is arrived at at all, it must be in the adoption of some style of frame at present extensively used.

As a small contribution to the discussion from the Scottish point of view, and from one who does not make hives for sale, I may safely affirm that we in Scotland are all but unanimous in using what I may call the Scottish Woodbury frame. Mr. Woodbury probably adopted the internal dimensions of his hive, 14½ inches square, from the calculation that ten combs would occupy about the space of 14½ inches. We may, however, dismiss the idea of length—that is, measuring across the combs—as it is evident that hives may profitably contain more than ten frames.

The other dimension, which we shall call the width, is that which regulates the size of the frame. The internal dimensions of a Woodbury frame, whose end bars are  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch wood, and bottom rail  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch, will be  $13\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches. I am in a position to say that this size of frame is pretty general in England and Ireland as well as in Scotland.

I have been thus particular in regard to dimensions, not that I may ride a hobby, but because this particular frame contains within its measurements a unit I think ought to be in any frame claiming to be a standard. That unit is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the dimensions either way of the American 1 lb. section. The Langstroth frame, most generally used in America, holds eight of these sections; the frame I have described holds six exactly as to depth, but with about three-eighths of an inch of room to spare in the length. All bee-keepers who work sections in frames, either in the body of the hive or in a top story similar to that below, will at once see the force of my proposal that the dimensions of this section should be taken as the unit of measure in the British standard frame.

It seems to me, therefore, that there is ground for claiming that the standard that is to be should either be the improved Woodbury or the Langstroth. The latter hive is scarcely used in this country, and we believe its frames are too long for our short seasons and moist winters. Certainly it is more difficult to handle.

**Bees as Weather Prophets.**—The California *Apiculturist* remarks as follows on this subject:

Nature in her generous gift and liberal economy has not endowed man alone with premonitions of changes of the weather, but to all living creatures, more or less. It is said that the swine herald the coming storm, by running to and fro carrying straw, weeds or other material for the formation of a bed. Likewise geese, by running, flying, and by a continuous quacking and chatter. But from the close experience of a learned German apiarist, it would seem that nature has endowed the "blessed bee" with more instinct in this respect than she has most of the animal kingdom. As we have never given the subject much attention ourselves, we give the following from a bee-keeper who has done so:

"When on Wednesday your colony leaves the hives, coming out of the holes in a mass, and hover about, you may be certain that on Sunday the weather will be nice, or at least, will bring a good swarming day. Should this happen on Thursday, the good weather will set in on Monday, etc. At least, here in Germany this is the case; but whether in America it is likewise, must be ascertained from observation. When bad weather is about to set in, or a scarce time for the bees, the signs are as follows: Should the bees fly later than usual in the evening, it will generally rain the

next day. Should they sit thick around the entrance-holes, lift the abdomen up, flapping with their wings, or move backward or forward with the head, as if they wished to chink up the place (we call this movement *Hobeln*), from 8 to 14 days of scarcity for the bees will follow, which days are noticeable for continued rain, wind and cold."

**Adulteration Frauds.**—Mr. G. W. Stanley in the *Empire State Agriculturist*, Rochester, N. Y., remarks as follows on this subject:

Since the oleomargarine frauds have come to the public notice, and since the facts have become known that some extensive dealers have seen fit to manufacture syrups and extracted honey of glucose or corn sugar, some persons, from what cause I know not, have seen fit to advance the idea that comb honey is also being manufactured and sold for the genuine article. Now, if there is one article that we eat, aside from our meat and potatoes, that comes to our hands in just the shape that it should, that article is comb honey. If those who are inclined to think that this is made in the way spoken of, which is to make the comb of paraffine complete, and then run in the melted corn sugar and seal over with a hot iron, will stop to think, they will at once see the mechanical impossibility of the thing. I know from long experience that it takes a vast amount of patience and some skill to make comb foundation as thin as the bees make it, without even attempting to make the side walls to the cells; and when we come to realize that these side walls are so thin that it takes 192 of them to make an inch in thickness, and at the same time those walls are made  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch high in ordinary comb honey, it will be very easily seen that the thing is impossible. There is no Yankee yet so smart that he has invented a machine that will make comb foundation with base as thin as natural comb, and at the same time with walls 1-16 of an inch high.

This adulteration of food is bad enough, but let us enjoy, while we can, the blessing of knowing that some articles of food are still handed to us in their purity. If the adulteration of sweets could be stopped, the honey producers could then sell an article of extracted honey for 15 cts. per lb. that would be equally as good an article as the comb honey, for which he pays 20 cts. per lb., and still his profits would be as large and the consumer would get more for his money; but if we wish to find what can be done with a nice lot of extracted honey in tumblers, we rush to some of the large dealers in our cities and we get the answer: "We cannot sell your goods in that shape, as our customers want the goods put up fresh." Now, what does this word "fresh" mean? It means, you send us your honey in barrels, and we will take out 5 per cent. commission and pay you 9 or 10 cts. per lb. for it, delivered, and mix it with glucose that costs us 3 cts. per lb.

and sell it for 20 cts. per lb. in tumblers. Thus the producers and consumers are alike swindled, and our honey loses its reputation, and the dealer makes 200 per cent.; the consumer eats glucose, and the man who produces the honey realizes about 8 cts. for his extracted honey. If those buying honey, either extracted or comb, would buy from the producer and not from the dealer, they would get a better article of extracted honey for 15 cts. than they now get for 20 cts., and the same comb honey that now costs 25 to 28 cts. at retail, could be had for 20 cts. in 25-lb. crates.

You need have no fear of getting impure comb honey, but when you buy extracted honey at the grocery, see that it has the name and address of the producer on the label, with guarantee of purity, and the nearer that producer is located the better.

**Be Kind to the Bees.**—The *Rural Canadian* says:

Considering that during the honey season, when we have most occasion to handle bees, their average life is not over three months, there is but little chance to cultivate friendship with them. Besides, the first smell of you they decide whether to treat you as a friend or a foe. No kind treatment that you can give them will ever change their dislike of you into love. Be gentle with them always, but gentleness will not conquer their aversion if they have taken a "sconner" at you. It is people who are bee-loved who should make a life-work of apiculture. The most that others can do is to let the little insects know from the start that they have their master.

**Buying Bees and Transferring.**—The *Indiana Farmer* remarks as follows:

To those who contemplate buying bees, we would say do so at once, so as to take advantage of all the season's work. A good colony now may well be expected to pay in honey its first cost or more. If you cannot afford to buy full colonies, get good strong nuclei, and they will soon grow into quite large colonies, especially if you help them with comb or foundation. The very best time for transferring bees is during fruit bloom. If you contemplate doing any of this kind of work, you should get your hives and fixtures all ready at once, so as to be in complete readiness when the time comes.

**Preparation of Honey for the Market,** including the production and care of both comb and extracted honey. This is a new pamphlet of 32 pages which we have just published. At the last meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society, we were appointed on a committee to prepare instructions on the Exhibition of Bees and Honey at Fairs; this is also added to the above. Price, 10 cents.



## CORRESPONDENCE

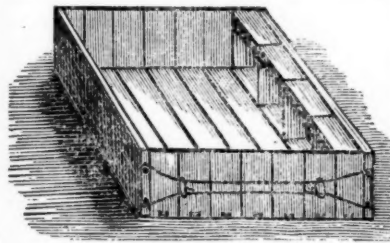
For the American Bee Journal.

### Storing Honey in Sections.

C. H. DEANE.

Some of my correspondents are complaining, that if I have a good thing, I ought not to be afraid to show it up, and as I certainly want all the bee-keepers in the land to give it a trial I will make the effort.

My system for top and side storing is composed of eleven cases, 2 hoop iron frames, 2 wooden clamps and 2 wire loops; these make one set for a 1½ story hive, by adding 7 more



Deane's Section Case.

cases and 2 clamps, it can be made 2 stories, and increase the capacity from 44 to 72 lbs., and so on up as high as it is desirable to tier. To handle these cases you are to place 7 cases side by side and a clamp on each side; these clamps have 2 screws in each end; you now take the wire loop mentioned above, and put it over these screws, and this gives you 2 parallel wires running from one clamp to the other and about 2½ inches apart; place 2 small wire loops around these wires drawing them nearly together in the center. Now truss the cases up by shoving the small loops toward the screws in clamps; and if properly done the wires will ring like fiddle strings.

The iron frames are to suspend 2 of these cases on each side of the brood nest in the lower story, and are made



Section, showing Joints.

to fit the cases. Any practical bee-keeper ought to be able to make this system, if he has a saw for dovetailing; but let him bear in mind, that it is absolutely necessary that the bottom bar come directly in the center of the end pieces, otherwise, in tiering up, the slots will not come directly over one another, as they should, in order that the bees may pass from one to the other. The system can be applied to any hive with movable combs.

The advantages of this system are: 1. The cases have no top bar, and the sections can be manipulated with perfect ease by the operator.

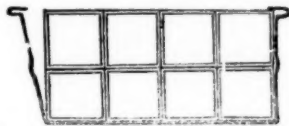
2. You can loosen the whole 7 cases in an instant, simply by shoving the small loops of wire to the center and lifting off the clamps. You can then pick out any case or section without disturbing any other.

3. You can use them with or without separators. When used without separators, use perforated division board in lower story.

4. The cases can be alternated from top to side.

5. They can be sent to market just as they come from the hive, simply by placing heavy brown paper on top and bottom and tacking strips across bottom and top and into clamps.

6. When trussed up you can handle the 7 cases like a solid box.



Iron Broad-Frame for Sections.

7. By arranging ¼ inch strips all around on top of brood frames and resting the cases on these, you can throw all the heat into the sections.

8. The sections fit the cases so snugly that there is neither end nor side shake when trussed up, and in consequence the bees will not stick the sections with propolis.

9. Any Langstroth or simplicity hive, 14¼ inches wide, inside measure, will take 7 of these cases and leave ¼ inch to spare.

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that the advantages enumerated above are unnecessary; for after the testimony of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society that "it combines all the necessary arrangements simple and complete," (See BEE JOURNAL, vol. XVII, No. 42, page 333), that every bee-keeper in America ought to give this system a trial and test its merits.

Mortonville, Ky., Feb. 2, 1882.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Some more Slovenly Bee-Keeping.

J. H. MARTIN.

On page 181 of the BEE JOURNAL, the Rev. L. Johnson, gives us an extreme case of slovenly bee-keeping. And I venture to say, that nearly every bee-keeper in the country can point to just about such bee-keeping in his own vicinity.

Their object in keeping bees is to get just a little honey for their own use, and thereby save buying it, and it is a precious little they use, for the very first full box of white honey they take off is trotted off to the store and traded off for cheap molasses, at whatever price the merchant may put upon it. The "honey for home consumption" comes from those late swarms that are brimstoned in the fall. Such a class of bee-keepers ruin the country markets, and bring discredit upon the whole fraternity by their slovenly management, and finally their cruel taking off of the

bees with brimstone. It is a great mistake for bee-keepers to give encouragement or aid to any person who has no taste for the business. If such a one is started in the business and subscribes for a bee paper, the reading is all Dutch to him, unless he posts himself from some standard work, and this but very few of this class will take the time or trouble to do, and the bee paper is soon thrown aside. Furthermore, a farmer that has all he can attend to, has no business to engage in bee-keeping, for where there are many irons in the fire some will burn, and it is sure to be the bee-keeping that will burn. There are many farmers' wives that would make capital managers of the neglected apiary, but household cares, numerous children, no taste for study, are barriers but few seldom surmount.

We have a plan that works very well with this class of bee men. If they are within six or eight miles of us, we first talk purchase to them. If they sell at a reasonable price we buy their entire apiary. If we cannot buy, we then make them an offer to take them on shares, and usually we can make a bargain with them to our mutual benefit. The farmer gets the benefit of expert handling, and gets more honey than he ever dreamed his bees could gather, while the expert bee-keeper will also reap a fair return for his labor.

Let us, therefore, encourage the person who is really in earnest and proposes to make it his business, and discourage the man who wants to keep bees just to get a little for his own use, by brimstoning his bees.

Hartford, N. Y.

For the American Bee Journal.

### About Bee-Keeping in Colorado.

#### WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL ASS'N.

There are at least 2,000 colonies of bees, mainly Italians, in the State. Colorado is as well adapted to profitable bee-keeping as California, and the honey we can produce is sweeter and whiter than any other introduced in the market. There is hardly a farm or garden in the west where bees will not prosper, and the mountain foothills are peculiarly adapted to them.

In the spring of 1870, Dr. King, of Boulder, Col., sent to Indiana for one colony of bees. They arrived in good order. Being a novice in the art of handling the little creatures, and having the fear of their sting in his mind, he had a hired man attend to them and get them comfortably fixed in their new quarters before he visited them. But, as all bee-keepers do, he soon learned that the fear was an idle one, and in a short time he could handle them as if they were house flies.

Allowing his bees to cast only one swarm from each hive, he doubled his number, and had a fine crop of honey. One colony filled 5 stories of the American hive full of honey.

Obtaining some imported Italian queens, he has since bred from them

until now he has Italians in all their beauty and purity. Careless owners have allowed colonies to escape at swarming time and are now to be found wild in the mountains. Many trees have been found and cut down during the past 2 years for the sake of the honey stored in them. It even seems certain that they have gone "over the range," as they have been found by prospectors on the west side of Gray's peak within the last year, and, being Italians, must have crossed from this side. Locations at the foot of the mountains are in many places first-class. Such points as Golden, Boulder, Collins and Morrison in the north, and Manitou, Canon City and La Veta on the south, as well as many others probably equally as good, might be named. Indeed, any point that is in close proximity to low foothills and gulches that will give bees an opportunity to reach the higher altitudes without having to fly over high and steep mountains, can be set down as being a good location for bees; and these points string all along the range of hills from Wyoming to the borders of New Mexico.

But, in addition to this, bees do well also on all streams that are settled up and where the land is under fence and in cultivation; for the face of nature is covered from early spring time to late fall with flowers that afford honey in great abundance. Trees, wild flowers, vegetables, wild grasses, all offer their stores of sweet treasure to the ever busy bees.

The National Mining and Industrial Exposition, which is to be held in Denver, will open Aug. 1, this coming summer. The managers are now pushing the scheme through, and intend to have the main building ready for the reception of exhibits by the 15th of July.

Denver, Col., March 29th, 1882.

For the American Bee Journal.

### The Bee Controversy.

G. W. DEMAREE.

Like Mr. Heddon, I have enjoyed the cross-fire controversy hugely. And I am willing that he shall have the closing argument—as between myself and him, though, "lawyer like," he has brought in a regular broadsider. Friend H. reminds me of a sermon preached by an old colored preacher about here some years ago. He was discussing the "st'a'fas'ness" of his faith; and as he waxed warm he went on to illustrate—"My brithering, my faith is liken unto the shakin' a possum outen de top ob a tall 'simmon tree—ah! you may shake, and shake, and shake, and he lets one foot holt go—ah! And you may shake, and shake, and shake, and he let anudder foot holt go—ah! And you may shake, and shake, and shake, and he let anudder foot holt go—ah! And you may shake, and shake, and shake, and he let de last foot holt go—ah! But you may shake, and shake, and shake, and shake, but all h—I will nebbber make him break him tail holt—ah, ah!"

I have shaken Mr. Heddon loose all over, and yet he hangs in the tall "simmon tree" without so much as the tail holt left. The discussion of the subject of "bands" and "pure" bees has become quite extended. Mr. G. M. Doolittle has favored me with a copy of the March No. of *Gleanings*. The author of A B C is evidently undergoing considerable tribulation. Mr. Doolittle has enlightened him on the subject of "bands," and there is to be an "amended clause" added to the A B C "window test," and falls back on to "alcohol" and the microscope," and finally begs for quarter. Medina has been "headquarters" for daughters of the imported "herd" for years past, and they must have "bands."

There is evidently a shaking going on among the "dry bones." A few years ago a man dared not hint that the famous Italian was a "thoroughbred" bee, and must be bred by selection to insure improvement. We are all "learners;" let the light shine, though all our cherished notions fall like autumn leaves.

Christiansburg, Ky.

For the American Bee Journal.

N. W. Iowa and S. E. Dakota.

W. PAXTON.

My report for 1881 is too insignificant to note, except to cover a locality unrepresented—Northwestern Iowa and Southeastern Dakota. In March I closed out the last of my Delaware Co. apiary, in the keeping of Mr. Meader, at \$4 each, and in May purchased 3 colonies for \$18, in bad condition, transferring them the last of May. One contained scarcely  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of bees, two were in better condition, but had not yet cleaned out the dead bees. I took about 130 lbs. of extracted honey, and increased to 7 by division—not quite so strong as I could desire, yet I hope to bring them through. Increase was my main object. From scarcity of drones, I lost 5 queens in mating, which put me back somewhat.

Our honey plants differ from those I have seen East, but my limited botany will not permit me to name them. The river banks are skirted with brushwood, called timber here, cottonwood, soft maple, box elder, elm, 4 varieties of willow, ash, and, at a distance of one mile, considerable basswood, walnut, and oak. Milkweed, of which we have several varieties, is abundant, taking possession of all vacant ground. My bees visited it for a long season, but I think the honey rather rank-flavored. Snow-drop grows wild in profusion, and its delicate pink blossom seems a favorite. Hartsease and a few prairie flowers give some honey, but the most persistent bloomer, is a plant growing 2 feet high, quite branching, long spikes of purple bloom, grows on roadsides and plentiful in hog pastures, visited all day, and every sunny day from early summer till frost. With this plant and the variety of willow blooming in July I wish further ac-

quaintance. Of wild fruit we have currants, gooseberries, and abundance of plums, choke cherries, and grapes; but the honey plant which of all others I most esteem is rape, grown at first for seed, and since giving a volunteer crop. From this I think my bees got the first start, and from this I think they took pollen on the 5th of November.

The coming bee is a subject in which I feel a deep interest, being from boyhood an admirer of the little pets. Mr. Heddon and other renowned apiarists will pardon me if I lean to the side of beauty, and if I conclude to wait a further trial before stocking with Syrians from D. A. Jones. I shall take the bright and gentle Italians.

The coming bee hive is of equal interest with the coming bee. I have given the subject some thought, and although a bee-keeper for near half a century, I am free to confess I have never seen or used a hive that quite suited me, and while I have generally given a wide berth to patents, moth-proof and clap-trap generally, yet if all I have used were piled up to appear in judgment, it would not all be on the side of simplicity and utility. After wandering for things new, experience generally brings us back to the Langstroth; yet I am not quite reconciled to be shut out from the brood chamber while using a second story for surplus, and like Stewart and Whiting, see, or fancy I see, an advantage in reversing combs, and especially in transferring. I wish these men had given us a description of their frame and hive, and this reminds me that others may get an idea from a description of and help perfect the hive I use.

My frame is square to render it reversible, and give a compact form for brood. I have adopted  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$  to give a double-wall for brood, with space for Langstroth frames above, the frames running parallel, so that by removing a frame above I can reach one below. This I design for out-door wintering and protection against spring and fall chilling. Two cushion division boards  $\frac{3}{8}$  in thickness, contracts the hive at will, giving space for chaff when needed. A summer entrance at each end, with one in the middle through the bottom-board, admits of cutting up into three nuclei, for which the size and shape of frames are suitable.

My object in explaining is the hope that some one may give a more simple, cheap and convenient hive, and at same time possibly return in part the many useful crumbs gleaned from correspondents of the BEE JOURNAL.

Notwithstanding the expensive experiments and partial failure of Messrs. Perrine and others, I am disposed to think favorably of cheap bees, safe wintering, and the advanced seasons of the sunny South. With an abundant flow of the sweetest nectar in the North, and direct communication by water and rail, is whereon I base my conclusions that a practical man at each end should make it win.

But what I intended as a brief report has grown too long, and I will



close with the suggestion that in looking for the coming bee, breeders should direct attention to this isolated region where mating in the open air can be controlled as thoroughly as on D. A. Jones' isolated island, and with less risk of drowning.

Beloit, Iowa.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Improvement in Bees, Etc.

WM. H. BALCH.

Twenty years ago, after I had kept bees for 5 years, I thought I was the smartest bee-keeper in all this region. I had read Quinby and some other bee literature, visited all the apiaries for miles around, asked all the questions and got all the knowledge I could, and I have been doing the same ever since. But about that time I began to find that there was more to learn, and, as I learned and experimented, the more ignorant I saw I was, and I have come to the conclusion that I do not know but little in comparison to what there is to be learned in the great field of bee-culture.

I am glad the BEE JOURNAL has taken so decided a stand on the grape sugar and adulteration question. Let us one and all take an active part and urge all to take hold with an earnest zeal to put down this adulteration business.

My bees last spring were, with a few exceptions, weak. I sold quite a number, some weak and some strong, just as customers wanted. I put 70 colonies into winter quarters, and right here (as I have been breeding for certain points), I want to speak about one colony in particular, as it contained one of the queens I had placed at the head. After the long winter there came a thaw, bees commenced to fly, and I began to shovel away snow and examine; now and then I came to one dead, and when I came to this one there was no stir. I gave it a bump with the shovel, but no response. Supposing the bees dead, I passed on. Not very long after it thawed again. As I had to go away, I gave particular orders to my boy to mark all hives where bees did not stir, so that we could take care of the combs and not disturb hives with bees in. In a few days after we commenced to pull out the hives of dead bees, when we came to this we pulled it out, took off the cover, and, to our surprise, there were 5 spaces filled with live bees, plenty of honey, and not one gill of dead bees. The next thaw was warmer than the previous spells, and these bees had a fine fly. They had as much pollen as any in the fall, and plenty then. This colony kept quiet all through bad weather, and did not dwindle nor increase very fast, but when it became warm enough for bees to get out and back alive, they made it count. I used it extensively for queen-raising, and increased it to 7 colonies, which filled their hives with honey.

Do not think I am enthusiastic over this colony. I merely speak of this colony to illustrate that bees are ca-

pable of being improved in the right direction, by close application and judgment. The best that I ever realized was 4 years ago. I had 45 colonies in my home apiary from which I sold \$900 worth of comb honey and \$600 worth of bees and had 60 good colonies to go into winter quarters with. They were not fed anything but about 100 lbs. buckwheat meal in the spring. Fifteen of the above did not swarm; these gave me a little over 300 lbs. of comb honey each.

In vol. 18, page 52, BEE JOURNAL. I cannot agree with Dr. Brown in regard to feeding all at once; they are more apt to crowd the brood nest, and when the feed stops are prowling about to rob; but the rest the Doctor says I can most heartily agree with.

I have often said that nearly all the honey gathered in the United States might be consumed at home in the country and small cities at a good price, without sending it to commission houses. I have experimented on this point for more than 20 years, and home trade will net on an average over 10 per cent. more than to sell it on commission. My trade far exceeds my production, and I cannot fill orders for want of honey. Some of the very men that 20 years ago I had to urge to buy one box, have within the last few years bought from 8, 10 and one as high as \$13 worth each year.

Oran, N. Y.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Notes from Washington Territory.

C. THEILMANN.

There are no bees in this part of the country, but I have seen some at Walla Walla, on Puget Sound, and at Portland. They were all neglected, however, and those who have bees know but little about them, not even about using smoke. One man was very much astonished when I puffed a little smoke on the bees that were clustered outside a gum, to see them all quietly moving into the hive.

After leaving Puget Sound and Portland, I have seen but two little patches of white clover, near a house-yard, at Walla Walla. Bees would probably do well in that vicinity, on account of the abundance of all kinds of fruits, flowers, berries, and shrubbery. There are also many kinds of wild flowers, willows and honey producing trees, and one kind of sage brush. All the bees that I have examined were strong, with plenty of honey. The winters in this locality are generally very mild, and bees would usually have an opportunity to fly every three to five weeks.

The climate here (Medical Lake, Spokane County) is somewhat like northern Illinois and Iowa. Eighteen degrees below zero was the lowest here this last winter, with about 2 feet of snow on the level, which is now rapidly disappearing, and some spots of ground are visible.

The country on this coast, so far as I have traveled, is not so compactly good as Iowa, Minnesota, or Dakota. There are many rocky places between

the good lands, and only here and there have I found valleys and prairies, of from 15 to 50 miles long by 10 to 30 miles wide, all good land, where they raise from 30 to 60 bushels of wheat per acre; most of the wheat is soft, but plump. Roots and vegetables grow to enormous size. The climate east of the Cascade Mountains seems to be very healthy.

Spokane County, Wash. Ter.

[Mr. Theilmann, formerly of Theilmanton, Minn., has sent us a box of the Medical Lake powders, which he writes us are prepared by boiling the water from the lake till it resolves itself into a whitish or cream-colored powder, and has something of an alkaline taste. Mr. Theilmann speaks very highly of the curative powers of the water in the lake. This lake he describes as being formed in the shape of a kidney,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles long by 100 rods wide, with a belt of pine timber surrounding it, and is about 50 feet below the surface of the land around it, with sloping banks to the water. It has some insects in the water, but no fish. There is no inlet nor outlet to the lake.—Ed.]

For the American Bee Journal.

### Anomalous Cases of Success.

G. W. ASHBY.

I see and read so much about upward ventilation, and again about putting cushions on top of the hives, etc., I do not know which to follow. I put woolen carpets over mine—some I put close on top, and others I left one corner open. I could see no difference in condition.

I went to see one of my neighbors; I did not know he had a bee on his farm till I walked around in the yard behind his house and saw two old box hives in a low damp corner of the yard, surrounded by plum trees, so thick when in leaf no ray of sunlight could ever penetrate them. I said to the gentleman: Are there bees in those old hives? He answered, I believe so. I went to them, turned one up, and out hopped two mice. It had stood there till the top had rotted off, with a crack in the side from bottom to top. I could put my finger in one corner, and it had sagged so it would hardly stand up. The man was going to move away, and wished to sell his bees. I told him they were worth nothing in that shape. He said the old box stood there in the winter of 1880-81, and cast off a swarm in 1881. Finally he said I might take them home and nurse them up, and if I could save them I might pay him what I thought they were worth. This was about March 14, 1882. I tied a rope around it to hold it together, put the two in my spring wagon, took them home, fed them till the 4th of April, then transferred them into Langstroth hives. The rotten one was the strongest, had

more young bees and even drones out, and had more honey than the sound one. The honey was so old it was almost red.

Here was a case without any protection on top save rotten plank, glued together, and the side and corner open, which wintered safely through 1880-81, and after the dry year to winter again and have more honey than my Langstroths blanketed up and closed all but a very small entrance. It must have been the good old honey stored away that saved them, and it must be the bad honey that gives the bees dysentery and probably produces bacterium, and all the diseases known to the bee race. Here were mice, moths, and plum seeds carried in by the mice and glued up by the bees, with ants in abundance, all housed together. The bees look large and stout. Really, they are lively pets.

This case shows plainly, I think, that bees ought not to have the warm rays of the sun to cause them to fly out when the air is so cold as to cause them to fall and never rise again, thereby depleting the colony in the spring. This I count a rare case indeed. I have been keeping bees for upward of 25 years; in fact, worked with them when a boy, but I never saw such carelessness on the part of any man before.

Valley Station, Ky.



### Local Convention Directory.

1882. *Time and Place of Meeting.*
- April 19, 20—Tuscarawas and Muskingum Valley, at Coshocton, O.  
J. A. Bucklew, Sec., Clarks, O.  
Southeastern Mich., at Jackson, Mich.  
J. H. Murdock, Sec., Dexter, Mich.
- 25—Texas State, at McKinney, Texas.  
Wm. R. Howard, Sec.
- 26, 27—Western Mich. at Grand Rapids.  
W. M. S. Dodge, Sec., Coopersville, Mich.
- 26, 27—Western Michigan, at Grand Rapids.  
Wm. M. S. Dodge, Sec., Coopersville, Mich.
- 27—Kentucky Union, at Eminence, Ky.  
G. W. Demaree, Sec., Christiansburg, Ky.
- 29—Muskingum Valley, at Berlin Center, O.  
Leonidas Carson, Sec., Frederick, O.
- May 2, 3—Eastern N. Y. Union, at Cobleskill, N. Y.  
C. Quackenbush, Sec., Barnesville, N. Y.
- 11—Champlain Valley, at Middlebury, Vt.  
T. Brookins, Sec., East Shoreham, Vt.
- 16—N. W. Ill. and S. W. Wis., at Rock City, Ill.  
Jonathan Stewart, Sec., Rock City, Ill.
- 25—Iowa Central, at Winterset, Iowa.  
Henry Wallace, Sec.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

The semi-annual meeting of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum Valley Bee-Keepers' Convention, will be held in the Town Hall at Coshocton, O., on April 19 and 20, commencing at 10 a. m. A cordial invitation is extended to bee-keepers everywhere.

J. A. BUCKLEW, Sec., Clarks, O.

### Barren County, Ky.

The bee-keepers of Barren Co., Ky., met in Convention at the Sinking Spring School House, near Glasgow, on the first Saturday in April. The house was called to order by the Hon. President, I. N. Greer. The roll-call being dispensed with, the President called for new members, and several came forward and gave their names.

The minutes of the previous meeting were called for, read by the Secretary, and approved.

The Convention then proceeded to elect their officers for the next year, which resulted as follows: I. N. Greer, President; Mike Wynager, Vice President, and H. C. Davis, Secretary.

The following subjects were then discussed: What is the best plan to prepare bees for winter to prevent dysentery in the spring?

N. H. Holman said he wintered on summer stands, by placing a box over the hive with about 6 inches space between the box and hive, with the entrance open; he confines his bees in the lower story with the honey-board; has holes in the honey-board covered with perforated tin, to let the moisture escape.

Mr. Wynager said he removes the combs from the walls of the hives, and inserts an inch plank with quilt on top, with leaves or chaff for absorbents.

Dr. Allen said dysentery was caused by impure honey and too long confinement; give your bees plenty of good sealed honey, and keep them dry; winter on honey gathered early, and not on fall honey.

The President appointed the following committees to report after dinner: 1st. To arrange for honey show, R. J. Parker, W. J. Bradford, Wm. Arnot, Mike Wynager.

On questions for discussion: N. H. Holman, M. S. Reynolds.

Dr. Allen being called for, gave a very interesting lecture on the production of bees and honey. Among the many things he said, honey was a god-given sweet, and good enough for the gods to eat, and that all farmers could have honey, and many others, if they would give a little time and attention to bees.

The committee on time and place of meeting report Browder's Chapel as the place, and the second Saturday in August as the time. The report was received and the committee discharged.

The Convention discussed the subject which is better, natural or artificial swarming?

Mr. Wynager said, let your bees swarm if you are not an expert.

N. H. Holman said he prefers artificial swarming.

A. C. Davis said he thought artificial swarming the most desirable.

Wm. Arnot prefers natural swarms.

Question—Will it be profitable for every farmer to keep 10 or 12 colonies of bees, or is there any danger of being over-stocked?

N. H. Holman said we may over-stock by all keeping bees.

M. S. Reynolds said we might over-stock if we do not provide bee pasture.

Mr. Wynager thinks there is no danger of over-stocking, if they are looked after as you do other stock.

Question—Which is the most profitable, extracted or comb honey?

N. H. Holman said if you wish to increase, extracted is the most profitable; if you want no increase, comb honey is the most profitable.

Mr. Wynager said extracted was the most profitable, unless you use comb foundation.

J. T. Gray said he sells his extracted honey for 15 cents per lb.; thinks you may get double the amount in extracted. The discussion then closed.

On motion, J. H. Adams, of Glasgow Junction, Barren Co., Ky., was appointed purchasing agent for apiarian supplies.

On motion, the Secretary was ordered to furnish the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, Farmers' Home Journal, Bee-Keepers' Instructor, and the Glasgow Times, with a copy for publication.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the above papers, also to the neighborhood of Sinking Spring School House for their good attendance, and especially the ladies for their presence and their good dinner.

Adjourned to meet at Browder's Chapel the second Saturday in August. I. N. GREER, Pres.

H. C. DAVIS, Sec.

The Mahoning Valley Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Town Hall in Berlin Center, Mahoning Co., Ohio, on Saturday, April 29th, 1882, at 1 p. m., sharp. All interested in the busy bee are invited.

LEONIDAS CARSON, Sec.

The Central Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association will meet April 20, at Lansing, in the Capitol building. Programme.—President's annual address, Rev. J. Ashworth; bee hives and fixtures, E. W. Wood; Cyprian bees, J. Harper; the coming bee, Prof. A. J. Cook; care of old combs, Stephen C. Perry.

REV. J. ASHWORTH, Pres.

A special meeting of the Western Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association, will be held in Supervisors' Hall, Grand Rapids, Mich., Wednesday and Thursday, April 26 and 27, 1882. WM. M. S. DODGE, Sec.

The Union Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Eminence, Ky., on the 27th day of April, 1882. A full attendance is very much desired, as important business will be transacted. G. W. DEMAREE, Sec.

The Texas State Bee-Keepers' Convention will hold its meeting at Judge W. H. Andrews' Apiary, at McKinney, Texas, April 25, 1882. WM. R. HOWARD, Sec.

The Champlain Valley Bee-Keepers' Association will hold their semi-annual meeting at Middlebury, Vt., May 11, 1882. T. BROOKINS, Sec.



## SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

**Narrow-Top Sections.**—My bees came through the winter all right. They have been quite busy gathering pollen and honey for two weeks. Bees are in a better condition now than they were the first of May last year. The prospect for a good honey crop is encouraging and white clover is coming in abundance. I see in A. H. Newman's price list two kinds of sections or honey boxes—one with open top, like the bottom, are they better, and why are they so? Would you recommend tin corners for frames? Please answer in the next BEE JOURNAL.

D. S. KALLEY.

Mansfield, Ind.

[In tiering up sections on the hives, as many prefer to do, it is necessary to have insets in the tops of the boxes, as well as at the bottoms, to allow the bees to pass up. When placed on the hive, the upper tier or set should be covered with a blanket or cloth of some kind, to prevent the bees escaping from the tops of the boxes. We do not admire metal corners for frames, and more especially where metal rabbits are used.—ED.]

**Laurel Honey Poisonous.**—Bees appear to have wintered well this year, if protected on the summer stands. Last season was a very poor one in this locality for any kind of honey. Little or no honey in clover and basswood, and but a short supply of surplus from buckwheat and fall flowers. The failure was caused mostly by the drouth. There is a large tract of uncultivated land on this Island, called the Plains, on which grows extensively the broad-leaved laurel, known here by kill-calf, the same as kill-lamb, or stagger-bush of other places, which blooms about the same time as white clover. In dry seasons the honey gathered in the vicinity of this tract is very apt to be poisonous. Some bee-keepers take no surplus till buckwheat is in bloom, as the early-gathered is the only kind affected. In 1880, white clover yielded abundantly for a time, and then a severe drouth commenced, and honey from clover stopped. There were published in the county newspapers so many accounts of poisoning from eating honey, that people in this county feared to eat it, and the sale was hurt thereby. I believe the plan I adopted that year, of using and selling only white clover honey, that which was capped before the clover supply was cut short, prevented any poisoning from mine. The uncapped was left for the bees. If any one knows of another plan I would like to hear from them through the JOURNAL. As the white clover appears to have been killed by last year's drouth, our prospect this year is unfavorable, unless we sow buck-

wheat early as possible to clear the frost in spring, and continue at intervals through the season. The medium and late was good for the bees last year, but of little use some other years.

SAMUEL HICKS.

Old Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.

**But One Nucleus Colony Dead.**—I have not had time and enough good weather since my return home to look over my bees and clean out all the hives. But there is only one colony dead out of 136 (a 5-frame nucleus), and not more than half a dozen, at the extreme, showing any signs of disease. I found them remarkably free from having commenced to rear brood, considering the warm winter.

O. O. POPPLETON.

Williamstown, Iowa, April 10, 1882.

**For Honey as well as Ornament.**—We have here a plant, called *Baccharis Japonica*, which is a hardy perennial, and if once established in a garden or lawn it will sprout very rapidly. I have had it in my garden for many



years, and my bees work on it all the time it is in bloom. I consider it good for honey and pollen. It would suit your inquirer, Mr. A. Montreville, exactly, as he wants something ornamental as well as for the bees to feed on; he would have to get the roots, if he wants it to bloom the first year. From seed it blooms the second year. *Phacelia* is also a honey plant; it is an annual and blooms all the summer and fall until frost. There are two kinds, white and blue.

High Hill, Mo. JOHN NEBEL.

**Introducing Queens.**—I have seen a good deal in the bee papers about introducing queens, but I think I have a method that beats them all for convenience at least, and for safety. I would use it in all cases where the queen has not been long confined (as an imported queen just arrived, when I would put her in a closed hive with frames of hatching brood and no bees but her own, as has been often recommended). I use an introducing liquid with which I wet the queen thoroughly, and immediately drop her into the hive among the bees, which I have had queenless at least

12 hours. In warm weather I often let her run in at the entrance, but must watch for a few minutes, for she sometimes runs out again and might get lost. There are doubtless many things that will do for an introducing liquid, but from my experience I would say that the liquid must contain, 1st, enough, and no more acid, to make it about half as strong as good vinegar; 2d, some substance that will adhere for a short time to the body of the queen after the volatile portion has evaporated, and not be injurious to her; 3d, some strong scent not offensive to bees. The first requisite is the most important, the second next, and the third least. I have been very successful with a weak solution of citric acid sweetened a little with sugar or honey, and scented with essence of peppermint. I have also succeeded under most adverse circumstances with the fresh juice of ripe Siberian crab apples. This season I have used weak vinegar (that has not "worked" enough) in a few cases, and succeeded perfectly. The advantages of this method will be recognized by all when once convinced of its safety. If those who wish to be convinced will try it on some cheap queens first, using either of the above preparations (warm of course), and letting the queens go, as soon as thoroughly wet, into the colony that has been 12 hours queenless, and have no queen cells or fertile workers, I think they will succeed every time. I would advise all trying this method not to open the hive until the subsequent day, when the queen will nearly always be found laying; but if not, it is not conclusive evidence that she is lost, for I had one queen wait a week or so before she began to lay. I have never known a queen to be injured by the bees when introduced in this way, unless they already had a queen or fertile worker, and sometimes not then.

T. W. LIVINGSTON.

Ainsworth, Iowa.

**High Water's Ravages.**—Most all of the bees in our section are drowned out. Mr. M. A. Garrett has 70 colonies which are almost destroyed by the overflow, and Henry Stecla's are in the same fix. The water is still rising, with five feet where the bees stood. Bees can gather no honey. In some places the water is 3 feet above high-water mark.

CH. SONNEMANN.

New Iberia, La., April 7, 1882.

**Better Prospects.**—The spring never was more promising for bee-culture. The overflow is rapidly receding, and good crops of cotton will be made. Greenville, and a large district below the town, was not inundated—the only portion of the great Yazoo Delta.

O. M. BLANTON.

Greenville, Miss.

**Gathered Some Honey.**—I put 28 colonies of bees in the cellar last fall, and they all wintered very nicely. They have gathered a little honey to this date.

HENRY SCHMADAKA.

Germanville, Iowa, April 9, 1882.

**Wintered Well.**—Last fall I put my 19 colonies of bees in my cellar, all in good condition, though one or two colonies were rather light, but were strong enough to winter. On taking them out this spring they were all alive, and in good condition. The light colonies I had to feed, but they are all doing well now. They are gathering pollen. I began keeping bees 3 years ago, and have never lost but one colony in wintering.

STEPHEN WALSWORTH.

Onslow, Iowa.

**Several Points.**—If ordinary honey comb is 1 inch thick, cells  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep, and the bee's honey sac 6 times full will fill each cell, and in time of plenty of honey within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of the apiary, with pleasant days for bees to gather said honey, how many trips will an industrious bee make, say, in 10 hours, and how far will a bee travel in 1 minute on a bee-line to the honey field; and if it makes only 12 trips it will fill 2 cells; and if the hive furnishes only 6,000 honey-gatherers per day, they may fill 12,000 cells, and each frame contains 4,000 cells, the bees then will fill 3 frames per day, or 9 frames in 3 days; the 4,000 cells when full of honey and capped weigh 6 lbs., and the 9 frames would weigh 54 lbs. —why not the bees fill the honey boxes at the same rate, in time of good harvest, provided the colony contains 6,000 comb-builders and cappers, and 6,000 to gather pollen and water, and 6,000 to wax and clean and guard the hive, and 6,000 to care for the eggs, larvae and young bees, and 6,000 young bees not able to work, but are on hand taking lessons to fill the places of those that perish every day by old age and labor? Thirty thousand is a very good colony of honest laborers. The honey-sac, when well filled, holds about the amount of one drop of water as dripped from the tip-end of the fore finger. If I am not correct, please give me the benefit of a full correction. R. M. OSBORN.

Kane, Ill.

[We cannot attempt to critically answer your query; but there is evidently something wrong in your figures. First, we might suggest your relay of 6,000 young bees constantly on hand is too large, as to keep it up to that standard would require a queen with a capacity to lay that number of eggs daily; second, no account is taken of the honey to be consumed by those comb-builders and cappers to accomplish their work; third, perhaps you have estimated too largely for the holding capacity of the honey-sac; fourth, as much time is probably lost in finding a suitable place to deposit the load when the bee returns from the field as it has taken to gather it; and fifth, we think you are a "little off" when you average 3 frames filled in one day, or 9 frames in three days, giving a yield of 18 pounds during each good working day. Let us con-

tinue your figures a little further: Suppose the white clover yield continues 21 days, and the 6,000 laborers work 18 days; then the basswood yield continues 18 days, and the bees work 15 on it, and after a while golden rod, buckwheat and asters furnish 23 days' work (with willow, fruit, box-elder and other bloom thrown in to make liberal weight), it would average 1,008 lbs. per colony—where in the wide world would we get spruce kegs enough to hold the honey crop of the United States?—ED.]

**Honey Resources of Texas.**—I arrived in this State in November last, and have visited a small portion of the country. I am much pleased with the climate and country for stock-raising, and especially for honey-producing. There are many who keep bees, but only few who are up with the improved methods of the North. J. G. Taylor, of Austin, says he took about 290 lbs. of honey from one colony. Others here report about the same. Mr. Fernoy, of San Antonio, has about 50 colonies, and is quite an enthusiast on bee-keeping. These, with one or two others, are all I have come across who make any pretensions to scientific bee-keeping. Texas is a brushy, grazing country, and nearly all the shrubs are bloomers. The whole face of the country is one vast flower-bed, so to speak, and I am told the honey-dews are abundant, which is a great assistance. Practical beekeepers command good wages here; I have been offered \$2.50 per day. There are many who keep bees in old boxes and logs; but few who keep them in "patent gums," as the Texans designate frame hives. When I came here it was for my health, which is much improved, and I think some of remaining if it continues as the season advances. Winter before last closed out my bee-keeping in Michigan. Out of 60 colonies I had but 5 left, and was sorry they did not die.

ERASTUS WEEKS.

Austin, Tex., April 9, 1882.

**"Out of the Woods."**—I guess I can say, "out of the woods." Weather is mild as June since the first of the month; every colony (23) in fine condition; a perfect world of bloom; apples not fairly open, and bees bringing in honey at a tremendous rate. Had to extract from one colony today to give the queen room; honey dark and very fragrant. With the above conditions for 2 weeks, I expect to take hundreds of pounds of honey from the apple bloom. White clover prospects very flattering. Three cheers and a tiger for the Weekly BEE JOURNAL.

C. H. DEANE.

Mortonsville, Ky., April 8, 1882.

**An Early Swarm.**—April 8th I had a rousing swarm of Italians. Who can beat it in the West, North, or East?

J. F. KIGHT.

Poseyville, Ind.

**Bee Moths.**—I inclose herewith, for examination, something taken from a hybrid colony of bees. The hive referred to is a Langstroth frame, in my own style of hive. I wintered in what is called a "cold frame," formerly used for flowers. My covering for the brood chamber was of dried blue grass, packed 5 or 6 inches deep around the hive, the bottom board elevated 4 or 5 inches from the ground. I first noticed the space before the hive covered with, as I at first supposed, the refuse of old comb, but discovered on examining it through a microscope, to consist of wax and pollen filled with minute insects. The inside of the hive was dry; the bees, queen, and 8 frames of comb, in good condition, well filled with brood, honey and pollen, while two of the outside frames were entirely deserted, and all but a few cells destroyed. I collected a pint of—what is it? I treated the hive to a bath of boiling water, returned the eight frames, and 2 of foundation, and now await developments. I have consulted several of my amateur bee friends, and, as it was something new, we have concluded to refer the subject to you, and trust you will give us the benefit of your knowledge. I am located within one mile of the city limits, have only 10 colonies of bees, and it is with me a labor of love rather than of profit. JAS. B. SIMMONS.

Louisville, Ky.

[The sample sent is refuse or cleanings from the hive. It has the appearance of having been infested with moths, and the bees allowed them undisputed possession of the combs till such time as they wanted to prepare them for use, when they have cleared away damaged comb, moths, and dirt. There were several well developed moths in the rubbish when it reached the BEE JOURNAL, and several bits of moth-web.—ED.]

**More About Albinos.**—It was with much pleasure that I read the article of Mr. Valentine, in the BEE JOURNAL of March 29, 1882. I think the gentleman has very plainly shown the appropriateness of the name "albino," and hereafter I mean to call them as before, the "albino" bee. I thank him for the courtesy he has shown me in the article, and for the explicit manner of saying that I was not only the first to produce the bees, but also the first to call public attention to them. But I must differ with him when he says he was the first to give the albino bee to the public in its purity. He says that in 1879 he succeeded in breeding them "to a high standard of purity." If the gentleman will take the trouble to look up his BEE JOURNALS for 1876, he will see that I had them advertised "pure albino queens," and this was 3 years before he professes to have had them in their purity. He will also remember getting a queen from me in 1877, from which, by crossing, he procured his bees advertised in 1879.



I have a letter in my possession from Mr. J. L. Davis, of Michigan, dated Dec. 19, 1881, in which he speaks of an albino queen which he obtained from me in 1876, and also says he has 30 colonies of pure albino bees now in his apiary from her. I deem this; of itself, sufficient proof that I had the bee in its purity 3 years before Mr. V. Smithsburg, Md. D. A. PIKE.

**Standard Langstroth Frame.**—Allow me respectfully to ask the BEE JOURNAL's authority for asserting that the "standard" Langstroth frame is 17 $\frac{3}{8}$  outside measure. Surely, if there is a standard it is that put forth by Mr. Langstroth himself, which, at page 372, 3d edition, "Hive and Honey Bee," he gives: Bottom 17 $\frac{3}{8}$  outside, and inside triangular piece of top-bar, 16 $\frac{1}{8}$ , his sides being  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick. This would not take eight 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  sections. I believe this difference in the size of frames and hives has caused much inconvenience. W. P. T. Fitzroy Harbor, Ont., Canada.

**The Langstroth Hive.**—Please give the size of the standard Langstroth hive and frame in the BEE JOURNAL. Van Wert, O. R. H. BLACK.

[This matter has heretofore been called in question, and a reference to it was made on page 163 of the BEE JOURNAL for 1879. Mr. Langstroth's book was written more than 20 years ago, and it is not to be wondered at that a slight modification should be made in the frames, and the hives, also, for that matter, and gain his preference as this has done. The standard Langstroth hive, therefore, as recognized at the present day, is 18 $\frac{3}{8}$ x14 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches inside measure, with a capacity for ten frames 17 $\frac{3}{8}$ x9 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches outside measure.—ED.]

**Doing Splendidly in Florida.**—Our bees are doing splendidly. To give an idea, we will state what we did with 2 frames of brood in making an artificial swarm: Formed the swarm by taking 2 frames of brood from an Italian colony on the 16th of March; on the 26th of the same month it sent out a fine swarm; again, in 3 days after, it sent forth another swarm, besides furnishing us with 9 queens in the meantime.

ALDERMAN & ROBERTS.  
Iola, Fla., April 7, 1882.

**When and How to Clip Queen's Wing.**—I believe the majority of apiarists of to-day prefer natural swarming to artificial. I have found it to be most successful in several respects. 1. Bees will swarm just as well with honey boxes on as they will with them off, and nearly as early. 2. You will get from 10 to 25 lbs. of honey before they swarm. 3. There is no danger of robbing; where, on the other hand, it takes very close watching to prevent it in divided colonies. Therefore, it is necessary to devise some plan to prevent bees from absconding

and clipping the queen's wing is just what will do it, for bees to abscond without a mother means death. The best, easiest and quickest way to clip a queen's wing, is to lift the frame she is on gently, place it on your easel, and with a pair of small pocket shears gently lift her off the frame by putting the shears under her, let her crawl on your left fore finger, and now just place your thumb on one of her feet, and you have her at your command, raise one wing with your little shears, clip about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of it, and let her crawl back. It is quicker done than told. I clipped 36 in 2 hours, March 27th. They should be clipped before fruit trees bloom, as they are easier to find before the hive gets very populous. J. F. KIGHT.

Poseyville, Ind.

**Preparing to Swarm.**—Bees are getting ready to swarm, with sealed queen cells and plenty of drones flying. It is no trouble to winter bees here in Brazoria County, Texas. Keep plenty of bees in your hives, and you will have no moths. There was not a week this past winter that bees did not gather pollen—about December and January from mustard, and in February from an evergreen tree called the wild peach. It is the first tree in bloom here, and the prairie and fields are full of blossoms now. By-the-way, is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles too far off from the timber or woods for bees to work profitably. Planted  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre of silver hull buckwheat, which came up in four days. I do not know whether it will do in this climate on the Gulf coast; will report in the BEE JOURNAL if allowed to. Bee-keepers that would like to correspond and find out about bee-keeping in this part of the world can address JOHN W. ROSS. Velasco, Tex., March 26, 1882.

[Two and a half miles is too far to work with profit, unless there are forest trees like linden, or tulip, or sourwood, where the bees can load quickly and easily, without much trouble.—ED.]

**Safely Through The Winter.**—In looking over my bees, I find that they are all in fine condition—not one lost out of 135 colonies in the fall. I wintered them on the summer stand. They are very strong indeed, and have been working on soft maple bloom for the last week; in fact, the hives are well filled with bees, and have large sheets of brood in all stages. I find in several colonies capped drone brood. I would not be surprised if they would cast swarms this month if left alone. But this I will not do, as I intend to run them for honey and queen-rearing. I will just here state that I must convert my bees into ready cash; just as fast as I can, for on last Thursday night burglars entered my store, and with drill, sledge and punch, broke open both of my safes and carried off all of my watches, jewelry and money, to the sum of \$2,600, besides all of my customers' watches, and now for the second time the bees came to the res-

cue. Four years ago my store was broken open and robbed, but while there is life there is hope. I do think that my little pets will help me up the hill again. I am forced to sell them off closer than I otherwise would have done; but hoping that some of the many readers of the BEE JOURNAL may wish some of my golden Italians, and in that way help "a friend in need." L. J. DIEHL.

Butler, Ind.

[Mr. Diehl certainly will receive the sympathy of all bee-keepers throughout the country. His loss must be somewhat discouraging to him, but we can assure him it is not as bad as it might have been, were it not for his well known reputation for integrity, and his unblemished business character.—ED.]

**Honey Prospects in California.**—At this date I have to report everything in a prosperous condition. We have had plenty of late rains to insure a good honey crop (or at least such is the opinion of the old bee men). We think the outlook for a good yield has not been as promising since the spring of 1878 as it is now. The bees are making every preparation for the harvest that is now so very close at hand. Between Christmas and New Year we moved our apiary from the mountains to the low lands, or willow country, where they have had the time and opportunity to breed up strong, and you can set it down for a fact that they are strong. The black willow is just coming into bloom, the filliree is at its best, with the mustard fast maturing, and then will come the valley harvest. We hope to harvest the valley crop, and still have time to move back to the mountains in time for the sages, thus securing 2 crops, one of dark and one of light honey—the valley being dark. One word for the Syrians: Last year being a poor honey year in California, and the first season we had handled the Syrians, we were not prepared to say much about them, and even now, only of their breeding qualities, which is A 1. Ours, this spring have bred faster and earlier than the Italians, and at this date (March 31) there are some of the Syrian colonies in the apiary that are as strong as Italians usually are the 15th of May, when sage harvest commences; but for all they are such extraordinary breeders, I do not expect any better results from them when the summer harvest comes than from the Italians. We aim to give each an equal chance when the sage harvest comes, and see which will carry off the laurels. Will report results next fall through the BEE JOURNAL. A. W. OSBURN.

El Monte, Cal., March 31, 1882.

**Gathering Pollen.**—From 57 colonies of bees last fall, I now have 50. One starved and 6 smothered by the entrance becoming choked. Bees gathered pollen here from the tag elder on April 1st. J. CHAPMAN.  
Home, Mich.

**Fruit in Bloom in Kansas.**—My bees are doing well. I have Italians and "they are daisies." All the fruit trees are in full bloom.

S. C. FREDERICK.  
Coal Vale, Kans., April 8, 1882.

**As Strong as Last Fall.**—My bees are in good condition. They are as strong as they were in the fall. I wintered my 12 colonies in a cellar, which was not dry by any means, but I had plenty of ventilation. I have made double-wall chaff hives for next winter, which will hold the regular Langstroth frame, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". My bees gathered honey last week, but to-day is cold, and down to freezing.

FRED VARNAU.  
Cambridge City, Ind., April 12, 1882.

**In and Out-Door Wintering.**—The winter is past and appears to have been very favorable for our bees. Mine have come through nicely—about one-half I wintered out-of-doors, the others in a cellar. I cannot see much difference. Those that were out are in fine condition. Those that were in cellar are in good condition, the hives were left open at the top and bottom; were put in the day before Thanksgiving, and taken out April 1st. Bees have generally wintered well in this vicinity, very little loss.

S. GOODRICH.  
Urbana, Ill., April 5, 1882.

**Mrs. Mayburn's Twins**, by John Habberton, author of "Helen's Babies," is a book that will go straight to the heart of every mother in the land, and that mamma does not exist who will not vote it delightful? Natural as life, it sparkles on every page with delicious humor, and its occasional pathos is touching in the extreme, while the style of composition betrays a master hand. No one who likes to read about children, their mothers and the home circle, should miss this truly absorbing and fascinating story. It is a gem of the first water in a setting that adds vastly to its attractiveness. Mothers and fathers especially will find it a treat of the rarest kind. It is published in a large square duodecimo volume, paper cover, uniform with "Helen's Babies," price 50 cents, and will be found for sale by all Booksellers, at all News Stands, and on all Railroad Trains, or copies of it will be sent post-paid, on remitting the price in a letter to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ The Southeastern Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Jackson, Mich., in the City Council Hall, April 20, 1882, by order of the President. All bee-keepers are invited to attend; let there be a good turn-out.  
J. H. MURDOCK, Sec., Dexter, Mich.

**To Promote a Vigorous Growth of the hair**, use Parker's Hair Balsam. It restores the youthful color to gray hair, removes dandruff, and cures itching of the scalp. 11w5t

## THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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**To Advertisers.**—By reference to our schedule of rates for advertising by the year, it will be seen that considerable reduction has been made. This, in connection with our large and increasing circulation, makes it advantageous to dealers to avail themselves of its weekly visits to the bee-keepers of America to make their announcements for the coming season's trade. We not only offer the best advertising medium, but the lowest rates on yearly contracts.

A Sample Copy of the Weekly BEE JOURNAL will be sent free to any person. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office.

☞ The BEE JOURNAL is mailed at the Chicago Postoffice every Tuesday, and any irregularity in its arrival is due to the postal employes, or some cause beyond our control.

"How do You Manage," said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured." See other column. 11w5t

### The Apiary Register.

As the time is now at hand to commence the use of this valuable book, all who intend to be systematic in their work during the coming season, should obtain a copy and commence to use it.

For 50 colonies (120 pages).....\$1 00  
" 100 colonies (220 pages)..... 1 50  
" 200 colonies (420 pages)..... 2 00

The larger ones can be used for a few colonies, give room for an increase of numbers, and still keep the record all together in one book, and are therefore the most desirable ones to procure at the start.

**Binders for 1882.**—We have had a lot of Emerson binders made especially for the BEE JOURNAL for 1882. They are lettered in gold on the back, and make a nice and convenient way to preserve the JOURNAL as fast as received. They will be sent post paid by mail for 75 cents.

**Bee Pasturage a Necessity.**—We have just issued a new pamphlet giving our views on this important subject, with suggestions what to plant, and when and how. It is illustrated with 26 engravings, and will be sent postpaid to any address for 10 cents.

**Ribbon Badges**, for bee-keepers, on which are printed a large bee in gold, we send for 10 cts. each, or \$8 per 100.

Advertisements intended for the BEE JOURNAL must reach this office by Saturday of the previous week.

☞ To any one sending two new Weekly subscribers for a year, we will present a volume of the BEE JOURNAL for 1880, bound in paper covers. It contains much valuable information, and it will pay any one who does not already possess it, to obtain a copy. Many of our new subscribers will be pleased to learn that they can get it for \$1.00, by sending for it at once, before they are all gone.

Examine the Date following your name on the wrapper label of this paper; it indicates the end of the month to which you have paid your subscription on the BEE JOURNAL.

☞ We will send Cook's Manual in cloth, or an Apiary Register for 100 colonies, and Weekly BEE JOURNAL for one year, for \$3.00; or with King's Text-Book, in cloth, for \$2.75.



**Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit.** This is the title of our new book. The first and second editions having been exhausted, and being desirous of having it "fully up with the times," including all the various improvements and inventions in this rapidly increasing pursuit, we have thoroughly revised it, re-writing some chapters and adding several new ones, in order to present the apiarist with everything that can aid in the successful management of the Honey Bee, and at the same time produce the most honey in its best and most attractive condition. Chief among the new chapters are "Bee Pasturage a Necessity," "Management of Bees and Honey at Fairs," "Marketing Honey," etc. It contains 160 pages, and is profusely illustrated. Price, bound in cloth 75 cents; in paper covers 50 cents, post paid. The following is its Table of Contents:

	PAGE.
<b>NATURAL HISTORY OF BEES.</b>	
Introduction	11
The Races of Bees	13
The Queen Bee	13
The Drone Bee	16
The Worker Bee	17
Brood	19
Production of Wax and Comb	21
Pollen, or Bee-Bread	24
Propolis, or Bee Glue	24
<b>ESTABLISHMENT OF AN APIARY.</b>	
Situation and Arrangement	25
Bee-Keeping a Science	25
Who Should Keep Bees	26
Suitable Location	26
Which Way Should Hives Face	28
When to Commence	28
How Many Colonies to begin with	28
Removing Bees	28
What Kind of Bees to Get	29
Buying Swarms	30
How to Care for a First Colony	30
Bees Kept on Shares	30
Bees Marking their Location	31
Changing the Location	31
Will Bees Injure Fruit?	32
Cleansing Combs of Dead Brood	33
Ants in the Apiary	34
Removing Propolis from Hands	34
<b>HIVES AND SURPLUS RECEPTACLES.</b>	
What Hive to Use	35
The Langstroth Hive	36
Production of Choice Honey	38
Single Comb Honey Sections	39
One-Piece Honey Sections	40
Cases for Holding Sections	40
Making Hives and Surplus Boxes	43
<b>PRODUCTION AND CARE OF HONEY.</b>	
Preparation for the Market	45
How Should Honey be Marketed	45
Assort and Grade the Honey	47
How to Get Bees out of Boxes	47
Management of Comb Honey	49
Honey in Unclassed Sections	49
Handling and Shipping	50
Candied Comb Honey	51
Management of Extracted Honey	51
Honey Must be Ripened	56
Metal Corners for Crates	57
Putting the Glass in the Sections	57
Honey as a Commercial Product	58
<b>MANAGEMENT OF AN APIARY.</b>	
Luck or Scientific Management	59
The Italian Bees	59
Italianizing the Apiary	60
Introducing a Queen	60
Inserting a Queen-Cell	62
Nucleus Colonies	64
Dividing the Colonies	65
Swarming; how to Control It	67
How to Hive a Swarm	69
The Loss of the Queen	69
What are Fertile Workers	71
Transferring from Box Hives	72
Transferring from Frame Hives	74
Uniting Weak Colonies	74
Clipping the Queen's Wing	75
Washing Out Drone Brood	75
Removing Bees from the Combs	75
Preparing Bees for Shipment	76
Uniting Colonies in the Spring	78
How to Separate Swarms	80
Robber Bees	80
Feeding Bees	80
Quelling and Handling Bees	82

<b>Management of an Apiary—Continued.</b>	
Shipping and Introducing Queens	85
Bee Dysentery	87
Foul Brood Disease	87
<b>HONEY EXTRACTOR AND ITS USE.</b>	
The Invention of the Extractor	89
When to Use the Extractor	89
How to Extract	93
<b>COMB FOUNDATION AND ITS USE.</b>	
Invention of Comb Foundation	95
Preserve the Wax	99
Comb Foundation Not Artificial	99
Fastening Foundation to Frames	100
<b>BEE PASTURAGE A NECESSITY.</b>	
Trees for Shade and Honey	103
Plants for Field and Roadside	108
Plants for Honey Exclusively	115
Honey Plants for Decoration	119
<b>IMPROVEMENT IN BEES.</b>	
The Bee of the Future	131
Lengthening the Bee's Tongue	132
<b>HONEY AND BEE SHOWS.</b>	
Exhibitions at Fairs	135
Effect of Bee and Honey Shows	138
<b>THE WINTERING OF BEES.</b>	
Chaff Packing for Winter	141
Preparing Cellar for Wintering	142
House for Wintering Bees	145
Wintering Bees in Clamps	146
<b>GENERAL ADVICE TO BEGINNERS.</b>	
General Information Necessary	147
Selecting a Location	147
Plan for an Apiary	148
Adopt a Standard Frame	149
Keep an Apiary Register	149
Increase by Division	149
Artificial Swarming	152
Preparing Feed	153
Guard Against Overstocking	154
Provide Continual Honey Bloom	154

We are sometimes asked who our authorized agents are? Every subscriber is such an agent; we have no others, and greatly desire that each one would at least send in one new subscriber with his own renewal.

Binders cannot be sent to Canada by mail—the International law will not permit anything but samples of merchandise weighing less than 8 oz.

Constitutions and By-Laws for local Associations \$2.00 per 100. The name of the Association printed in the blanks for 50 cents extra.

When changing a postoffice address, mention the *old* as well as the new address.

The Apiary Register devotes 2 pages to each colony, ruled and printed, and is so arranged that a single glance will give a complete history of the colony.

Articles for publication must be written on a separate piece of paper from items of business.

Always forward us money either by postal order, registered letter, or by draft on Chicago or New York. Drafts on other cities, or local checks, are not taken by the banks in this city except at a discount of 25 cents, to pay expense of collecting them.

The Bee-Keepers of Virginia and Maryland are invited to meet at the Court House in Hagerstown, Md., on April 20, at 11 a. m., to organize an association. D. A. PIKE.

For man it has no equal; for beasts it is not excelled. What? Kendall's Spavin Cure. 14w4t

## Honey and Beeswax Market.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL,  
Monday, 10 a. m., April 17, 1882.

The following are the latest quotations for honey and beeswax received up to this hour:

### Quotations of Cash Buyers.

#### CHICAGO.

HONEY—As the season is well advanced, sales of extracted honey are slow and prices remain unchanged. I am paying 8c. for dark and 10c. for light, cash on arrival. Good comb honey is scarce and rules high.

BEESWAX—I am paying 24c. for good yellow wax, on arrival; 18@22c. for medium grade, and 15@17c. for dark.

AL. H. NEWMAN, 972 W. Madison St.

#### CINCINNATI.

HONEY—The demand for comb honey is slow, and prices nominal at 16@20c. on arrival. Extracted honey is in fair demand. Our jobbing prices for 1 lb. jars of clover honey are, per gross, \$25; for 2 lb. do., per gross, \$42. The demand for manufacturing purposes is very good. We pay 8@10c. on arrival.

BEESWAX—Brings 18@22c. The demand exceeds the offerings. C. F. MUTH.

### Quotations of Commission Merchants.

#### CHICAGO.

HONEY—Choice white comb honey is very scarce and commands 22@25c. per pound. Other grades, partly dark and dark are very slow sale. Extracted firm at 9@12c., according to quality and style of package.

R. A. BURNETT, 165 South Water St.

#### NEW YORK.

HONEY—There is a liberal supply of honey here for which trade is very little demand, and prices rule weak and irregular.

We quote as follows: White comb, in small boxes, 18@19c.; dark, in small boxes, 12@14c. Extracted, white, 10@11c.; dark, 7@9c.

BEESWAX—Prime quality, 21@23c.

THORN & Co., 11 and 13 Devoe avenue.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY—Buyers are few, and holders anxious to clean out offerings. We hear of no inquiry, except in a small jobbing way, and on such orders buyers refuse to pay any material advance on quotations. We quote white comb, 16@18c.; dark to good, 10@14c. Extracted, choice to extra white, 8@9c.; dark and candied, 7c. BEESWAX—23@25c.

STEARNS & SMITH, 423 Front Street.

#### BOSTON.

HONEY—Trade quiet. We quote at 20@22c., according to quality.

BEESWAX—Prime quality, 25c.

CROCKER & BLAKE, 57 Chatham Street.

#### ST. LOUIS.

HONEY—In fair demand. Strained selling at 8@10c.; comb scarce—nominal at 18@22c. Sales 500 lbs. extracted at 10@11c., 1,050 lbs. do. at 11c.

BEESWAX—Stiff at 20@21c. for prime.

R. C. GREER & Co., 117 N. Main Street.

#### CLEVELAND.

HONEY—The market remains unchanged: 1 and 2 lb. sections of No. 1 white are in regular and quick demand at 21@22c. No. 2 white has dragged a little of late, but took a lively start to-day at 20c. cleaning out all stock on hand. Buckwheat no sale. Extracted is quite active at 12c. for small and 11c. for large packages.

BEESWAX—25@30c.

A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario Street.

## PAINE & LADD,

HALBERT E. PAINE, } WASHINGTON,  
Late Comm'r Patents. }  
STORY B. LADD, } D. C.  
Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys in  
Patent Cases. } 16w3m

## CLOVER SEED

Owing to the increased demand for Melilot and Bokhara Clover seed, my liberal supply has been exhausted, and I can obtain no more in this country. I cannot, therefore, fill any more orders for either until the new crop comes in, and more can be imported.

Orders for Alsike and White Clovers will be filled promptly upon receipt.

A. H. NEWMAN,

16wtf 972 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

**DUNHAM COMB FOUNDATION—35c.** per pound; extra thin and bright, 10 sq. ft. to the lb., 45c. Send for samples. Wax worked 10c. per lb. F. W. HOLMES, Cooperstown, Mich. 13wly

## Advertisements.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is the oldest Bee Paper in America, and has a large circulation in every State, Territory and Province, among farmers, mechanics, professional and business men, and is, therefore, the best advertising medium.

### TIN POINTS for GLASSING HONEY

Cut by machinery; are much cheaper and better than hand-cut, and perfectly straight; 1,000 to 5,000, 25c.; 6,000 to 10,000, 22c.; over 10,000, 20c.; 6c. per 1,000 extra by mail. Samples for 3c. stamp.

W. C. GILLETTE,  
LeRoy, Genesee Co., N. Y.

### BEES ON SHARES.

I desire to take about 10 strong colonies of Italian Bees to run on shares in the customary way, and invite correspondence to this end. I can care for them both in winter and summer, having a good place and pasturage.

16w2t H. L. PENFIELD, Hunnewell, Mo.

### TWO HUNDRED COLONIES OF ITALIAN BEES,

will be sold at auction on Saturday, April 29, 1882, 40 rods northeast of Seneca Depot, on C. R. I. & P. Railroad, in LaSalle county, Ill.

16w1tp D. L. CARPENTER.

### QUEENS--QUEENS

Circulars free. Address,  
15w6m JOS. M. BROOKS, Columbus, Ind.

### Full Colonies of Italian Bees,

in the Langstroth frame, shipped in ONE-STORY SIMPLICITY HIVES, at \$7 each.

15w4t R. I. BARBER, Bloomington, Ill.

### INQUIRIES

CONCERNING

### THE CLIMATE,

Mines, Manufactories and Commerce

OF

### COLORADO,

will be promptly and truthfully answered by private letter, upon sending One Dollar to the

### Woman's Industrial Association,

15w6m 291 Sixteenth St., DENVER, COL.

D. A. PIKE, Box 19, Smithsburg, Wash. Co., Md., breeder of those Beautiful Albino and Italian Queens and Bees, which gave universal satisfaction last season. Send for circular, 8sm6t

### ANOTHER NEW IDEA.

Foundation all ready for business. Every sheet wired and bound around with a light wooden rim, ready to adjust instantly in your frame. No advance in price. Small sample for 6 cents. I shall also breed choice Italian and Holy Land Queens, practicing a new stimulative process. Write now for prices and particulars. Address, 9smly JOHN H. MARTIN, Hartford, N. Y.

MY 16-PAGE PRICE LIST of Italian, Cyprian and Holy Land Bees, Queens, Nucleus Colonies and Apiarian Supplies, will be sent to all who will send me their name and address on a postal card.  
14sm1tf H. H. BROWN,  
Light Street, Col. Co., Pa.

## Be SURE

To send a postal card for our Illustrated Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies before purchasing elsewhere. It contains illustrations and descriptions of everything new and valuable needed in an apiary, at the lowest prices. Italian, Cyprian and Holy Land Queens and Bees.

J. C. & H. P. SAYLES,  
4sm15t Hartford, Wis.



### BEESWAX.

I wish to buy a quantity of good yellow Beeswax. I am paying 24c. per pound, delivered here, Cash on arrival. Shipments solicited.

ALFRED H. NEWMAN,  
972 West Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

### Bees and Queens a Specialty.

I have a choice lot of Tested Italian Queens, also Full Colonies of Bees, I offer for sale cheap. I shall breed and have for sale after June 1st, young Queens from the best of imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price list free.

11w5m I. S. CROWFOOT, Hartford, Wis.

### 65 ENGRAVINGS

## The Horse

BY B. J. KENDALL, M. D.

A TREATISE giving an index of diseases, and the symptoms; cause and treatment of each, a table giving all the principal drugs used for the horse, with the ordinary dose, effects and antidote when a poison; a table with an engraving of the horse's teeth at different ages, with rules for telling the age of the horse; a valuable collection of recipes, and much valuable information.

Price 25 cents.—Sent on receipt of price, by

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,

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FOR SALE—150 Colonies of Italian Bees in Improved Quinby hives, in prime condition.

39wly L. C. AXTELL, Roseville, Warren Co., Ill.



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I can sell the above Smokers at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by mail or express, at wholesale or retail. All the latest improvements, including the CONQUEROR.

Send for my 32-page Illustrated Catalogue of Bee-keepers' Supplies of every description.

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11wtf E. A. THOMAS & CO., Coleraine, Mass.

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1-frame Nucleus, with Tested Queen.....\$4.50  
2-frame Nucleus, with Tested Queen.....5.00  
Full Colony, with Tested Queen, before July 1.....12.00  
Same, after July 1.....10.00  
Tested Queen, before July 1, 3.00  
" " after July 1, 2.50  
" " per half doz.,  
after July 1.....13.50

Address, by Registered Letter or Postoffice Order,

DR. I. P. WILSON,  
1wtf Burlington, Iowa.

### NARMORE & WOOD,

NORTH LANSING, MICH.,

Manufacturers of

Bee Hives, All-in-one-piece Section Boxes, FANNING MILLS, SASH, DOORS & BLINDS.  
13w13t Italian Bees for sale.

### THE CONQUEROR.

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BINGHAM & HETHERINGTON,  
13wtf Abonia, Mich.

### FLAT-BOTTOM

### COMB FOUNDATION.



high side-walls, 4 to 16 square feet to the pound. Circular and samples free.

J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS,  
Sole Manufacturers,  
Sprout Brook, Mont. Co., N. Y.



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KNOW THYSELF.

### ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS.

Full Colonies, Nuclei, Tested and Untested Italian Queens, bees by the pound. I guarantee safe arrival. Address, OTTO KLEINOW,  
13wtf Opposite Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

### Two Apiaries for Sale.

Having purchased the Apiaries of A. T. Williams, in which I was a partner, I now offer them for sale. These apiaries are now divided, one portion of 150 colonies are in Illinois, about 50 miles from St. Louis, Mo., and the remaining 250 colonies about 6 miles from New Orleans, La. Both Apiaries are in good honey locations, and the bees are in fine order. The Apiaries are well stocked with supplies of all kinds, with 100 new hives made of cypress lumber, and ready for bees when they swarm. The bees are all

### CYPRIONS AND ITALIANS.

All the hives are the Improved Quinby, and thoroughly painted. The bees here were brought last fall. My reason for selling: Engaged in other business and cannot attend to them.

I will take for them \$6.50 per colony net for all of them, or will sell in lots to suit purchasers for \$8 net. I have on hand two honey houses, one foot-power saw, two honey extractors, all kinds of tools for apiarian work, 16,000 sections (one-piece), 125 lbs. foundation, and all the hives supplied with section cases all tinned.

This is AN EXTRA BARGAIN for a party or parties to invest in an enterprise of this kind.

### JOHN ENOCH,

15w4t

Gretna P. O., La.

### PRIZE QUEENS FOR 1882, From the Evergreen Apiary.

REV. E. L. BRIGGS, of Wilton Junction, Iowa, will furnish Italian Queens from either of his Prize Mothers, as early in the coming season as they can be bred, at the following rates: Tested Queens, \$3; Warranted Queens, \$2; Queens without guarantee, \$1; Two comb Nuclei, with Tested Queens filled in rotation, as received, if accompanied with the cash. 3w26t

### Italian Bees for Sale.

I have for sale about 40 Colonies in 10 frame Langstroth hives. All are in prime condition, and have young queens. Will be delivered after April 20th. Price, for Italians, \$9; a few good Hybrids, \$1 less. Satisfaction guaranteed.

15w4t JOHN F. DIPMAN, Fremont, Ohio.



## EXCELSIOR HONEY EXTRACTORS.



In answer to frequent inquiries for Extractors carrying 3 and 4 Langstroth frames, I have concluded to adopt these two new sizes. The 3 frame basket is in a can of the same size and style as the 2 frame. The 4 frame basket is in the larger can, with the cone or metal standard for the basket to revolve upon, leaving room underneath the basket for 75 or 80 lbs. of honey. It will be complete, with covers, and in every way identical, except in size, with the \$16.00 Extractor, 13x20, which is intended for any size of frame. Excepting with the \$8.00 Extractors, all the different styles have strainers over the canal leading to the honey gate, and movable sides in the Comb Baskets.

For 2 American frames, 13x13 inches.....\$8 00

For 2 Langstroth " 10x18 " ..... 8 00

For 3 " 10x18 " ..... 10 00

For 4 " 10x18 " ..... 14 00

For 2 frames of any size, 13x20 " ..... 12 00

For 3 " 12x20 " ..... 12 00

For 4 " 13x20 " ..... 16 00

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## FOUNDATION

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Dealers in bee-supplies will do well to send for our wholesale prices of Foundation. We now have the most extensive manufactory of foundation in the country. We send to all parts of the United States. We make

## ALL STANDARD STYLES,

and our wax is nowhere to be equalled for cleanliness, purity and beauty. Extra thin and bright for sections. All shapes and sizes.

Samples free on request.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,

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We now quote an

Advance of 2 Cents per pound

on the PRICES PRINTED IN OUR CIRCULARS, wholesale or retail. 15wtf

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents, outfit free, address P. O. Vickery Augusta, Maine. 26wly

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SAMPLES FREE; also circular of other supplies. 3wly

1882-J. S. TADLOCK.-1882

LULING, CALDWELL CO., TEXAS.

Breeder of Pure Italian Queens. I use one of J. H. Nellis' best imported queens. Tested Queen, \$2.50; per half-dozen, \$13.50. Select Tested, \$3; per half-dozen, \$16. No "Dollar" or nuclei-queens handled. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed, if possible. 14w39t

Advance in Foundation.

The manufacturers of Comb Foundation have advanced the price 2 cents per pound, owing to the increased cost of Beeswax.

From this date, and until further notice, the price of all the styles and kinds of Foundation, except the VanDusen (flat bottom), will be

Advanced 2 Cents per pound,

from the advertised price in my Catalogue.

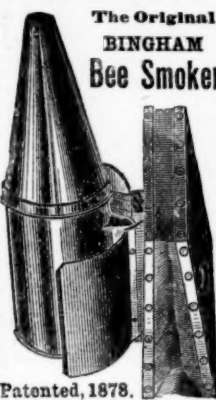
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FULL COLONIES of ITALIAN BEES,

From my Apiaries.

QUEENS and NUCLEI IN SEASON.

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The latest improvement in Foundation. Our thin and common Foundation is not surpassed. The only invention to make Foundation in the wired frame. All Presses warranted to give satisfaction. Send for Catalogue and Samples.

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I am now booking orders for my GOLDEN ITALIANS, reared from the best stock in the country. Warranted Queens, \$1; Tested Queens, early in the season, \$2.50; after July, \$2; 2 frame Nucleus, with Tested Queen, \$4; Full Colony, with Tested Queen, \$10. The Best Quinby Smoker for \$1.50. Address all orders to L. J. DIEHL, (Money Order Office)—Butler, Dekalb Co., Ind. 10wtf

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For Early Italian and Cyprian Queens; Imported and Home-bred; Nuclei and Full Colonies. For quality and purity, my stock of bees cannot be excelled. I make a specialty of manufacturing the Dunham Foundation. Try it. If you wish to purchase Bees or Supplies, send for my new Catalogue, giving directions for introducing queens, and remarks on the New Races of Bees. Address, DR. J. P. H. BROWN, August, Ga. 5smtf

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It is a credit to the author as well the publisher. I have never yet met with a work, either French or foreign, which I like so much.—L'ABBE DU BOIS, editor of the *Bulletin D'Apiculture*, France.

It not only gives the natural history of these industrious insects, but also a thorough, practical, and clearly expressed series of directions for their management; also a botanical description of honey producing plants, and an extended account of the enemies of bees.—*Democrat*, Pulaski, N. Y.

We have perused with great pleasure this *code mecum* of the bee-keeper. It is replete with the best information on everything belonging to apiculture. To all taking an interest in this subject, we say, obtain this valuable work, read it carefully and practice as advised.—*Agriculturist*, Quebec.

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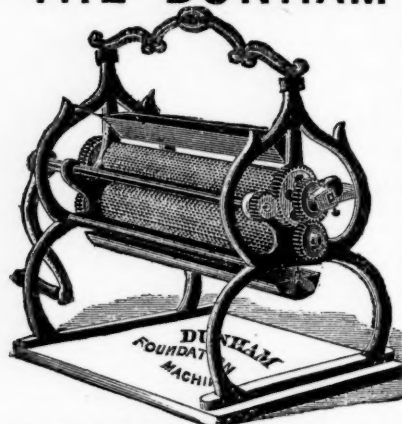
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PRICE—Bound in cloth, \$1.25; in paper cover, \$1.00, by mail prepaid. Published by

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## FOUNDATION MACHINE.

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Send for New Circular for January, 1882.

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Four to eight inches, \$1.50 per 100; three to four feet, \$7.00 per 100. Address,

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I make a specialty of rearing pure Holy Land Queens, and have now in the 10 colonies in their purity. All Queens bred from D. A. Jones' Imported Queens. Dollar Queens, before June 20, \$1.25 each; after that date, single Queen, \$1.00; 6 for \$5.00; 12 or more, 75 cents each; Warranted Queens, 25 cents more each. Tested Queens, \$2.50 each; Italian Queens, same price.

I. R. GOOD,

5w1y Nappanee, Elkhart County, Ind.

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Square Glass Honey Jars, Tin Buckets, Langstroth Bee Hives, Honey Sections, etc., Apply to

C. F. MUTH,  
976 and 978 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, O.  
Send 10c. for Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers.  
1w1y

## 100 Colonies

FOR SALE. ALSO,

## COMB FOUNDATION

And all Useful Supplies.

Circulars sent on receipt of address only, by

1w35t JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.

## 100 Colonies of Italian Bees for Sale,

IN SIMPLICITY HIVES.



Queens: Italian, Cyprian and Albino; Comb Foundation; Given, Vandervort, Dunham and Root; Hives, Smokers, Frames, Seeds of Honey Plants, and everything required in an apiary. Send for price list. Address,

E. T. FLANAGAN,

(Rose Hill Apiary),

5w1y Box 819, Belleville, St. Clair County, Ill.

# 1882.

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AND

## PRICE LIST

OF

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Italian Queens....\$1; Tested....\$2

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